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Washington LABOR MARKET

May 1989

Washington State
Employment Security

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Commissioner

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In cooperation with the
Employment and Training
Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Highlights

Washington Economy Stronger . . . So Far!

Signs of economic slowing at the national level have yet to be seen in Washington state's indicators. Since April 1988, resident civilian employment has grown 5.7 percent in Washington but only 2.1 percent nationwide. The April count of jobless workers in the state was 10,000 below the March tally. The rate of unemployment fell one-half a percentage point over the month to reach 5.9 percent.

March weather was unusually wet, causing problems for grain growers who normally begin planting activities in early spring. As a result, many growers were also behind schedule during the month of April. However, this did not deter some normal agricultural activities - asparagus was harvested throughout the month.

Volume 13, Number 5

	April 1989 (Prel.)	Mar. 1989 (Rev.)	April 1988
Civilian Labor Force	2,389,500	2,354,800	2,266,100
Total Employment	2,248,200	2,203,500	2,126,300
Total Unemployment	141,300	151,300	139,800
State Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.4	6.2
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.2	5.3

*Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Trade Leads the Pack

Wholesale and retail trade lead all industry divisions in employment gains in the month of April by adding 8,900 workers. On the wholesale side, firms selling farm supplies and fresh fruits and vegetables increased payrolls to help move more goods from warehouses to stores.

It Is Not Just Population That is Growing

Retail nurseries were able to exploit the unusually wet March as planting conditions were ideal in April. Many homeowners had the green-backs to help assuage their green thumbs. Food stores, still reeling under the ever-growing demand from a seemingly ever-growing population, added almost 1,400 workers in April.

Will Youth Shortage = Higher Prices?

Growth in eating and drinking establishment jobs continued unabated in April, representing over half of all new retail jobs over the month. The food service industry has some serious planning to do, however. Young workers who traditionally use this industry as a stepping stone into the labor force have actually declined in number in the last several years. As with any scarce commodity, the price of that commodity has been bid up. Without significant productivity increases, this should result in higher relative prices for prepared food.

Productivity Is The Key

Productivity has been a key issue in the goods-producing industries for the past decade. This measure of relative output per worker is directly related to competitive strength on international markets and gains in the standard of living. Though productivity gains in

manufacturing have slowed in the last several quarters, over the current business cycle these gains have been significant. In the service divisions, however, there have been no gains.

Up until recently, there has been no pressing need for productivity gains in the service sector. In many service industries those services are provided person to person; the only way to increase output has been to increase staffing. With the increases in labor force participation among women and teenagers during the past decade this has not been a problem. But because of the low fertility rates of the 70's there is no longer an abundant supply of young workers.

In economic terms, the marginal cost of each additional employee has been well below the marginal revenue gained. Productivity increases will be needed only when the marginal costs converge with marginal revenue. With the bidding up of wages to attract young workers, or to retain older workers, the difference between marginal revenue and marginal costs has probably already declined.

Of course these measures will differ depending on the occupation and wage mix in each service industry. There have already been visible attempts to increase productivity in many service businesses; banking has automated tellers, food stores have bar-code readers and computerized inventory control, and the shipping industry has containerized cargo, to name but a few. The process of accommodating demographic changes in the labor force is gradual. The end result, however, should be increased productivity throughout the service sector.

Business Services Overtake Health

Business services hired over one-third of the 5,400 new workers in the services division in April. Health-care services has finally showed signs of slowing, adding a comparatively meager 400 - only 50 of which were in hospitals. Amusement and recreation employment was down from March, thanks to the end of the ski season; this industry should rebound with continued growth in sports and recreation membership facilities.

Lost On A Technicality

Manufacturing employment reported an interesting change of pace in April. For the first time in a long while, aerospace did not lead in job growth over the month; that distinction went to food and kindred products. The canned and preserved fruits and vegetables businesses, in particular, were busy with early asparagus harvests in Eastern Washington.

The absolute number of workers employed in aerospace were possibly understated. The 670 (or is it 740) Lockheed workers borrowed by Boeing were still paid by Lockheed and therefore not counted on Boeing payrolls.

Voluntary Quits In Chemicals

The only negative in the published detail was, again, in chemicals and allied products. Many of those released from the operations in Hanford actually volunteered. There are, apparently, some monetary incentives - severance payments and so forth - to induce workers to leave. Considering the still-healthy economy elsewhere in the state, it is probably a sound strategy to start a job-search now rather than in a crisis situation.

Though some construction activity was postponed during the first quarter of the year, it did a good job of catching up in April. Employment increased 3,800, the majority of which was in special trade contractors - firms whose activities are specialized in building construction or to both building and nonbuilding projects.

State Growth Rate Twice The National Average

Over-the-year expansion in nonfarm employment was still substantial in April. Wage and salary jobs were up 95,700 compared to April of 1988. This translates to a five percent gain - over double the national growth rate. The services division added 25,000 new jobs, the 5.6 percent gain also outpacing the average. Business services alone posted a 7.5 percent gain, adding 6,400 workers. Health care, now playing second fiddle to business services, grew at a below average 3.5 percent; high costs are finally taking their toll on demand for health care services.

New Consumers Not Interested In Bulk

Retail trade also grew at an above average 5.7 percent from April of 1988. Over 45 percent of all new retail jobs were in eating and drinking establishments. High labor force participation by women should continue to

bolster the demand for prepared foods despite possible price increases related to the youth shortage. Employment in food stores jumped 7.7 percent over the year.

Changing workforce demographics are also evident in food store products. Even controlling for a more diverse array of goods, a smaller and smaller share of total sales is made up of bulk items - those needed to prepare meals from scratch. Lack of preparation time means more prepackaged foods, deli-counters and salad bars - relatively common services in most new stores.

Things Are Really Coming And Going

Transportation services employment has grown well above average. Water transportation services lead this division posting an increase in payrolls of over 20 percent - almost 1,600 new workers. Cargo traffic through Washington ports - grain, logs, and containers - has surged in the past few years.

In the last few weeks the dollar has strengthened on foreign exchange markets which could lead to a relative increase in imports and a decline in exports. Political instability in the Pacific rim is causing many overseas investors to take a second look at alternative investments, such as U.S. businesses and government bonds.

Mother Nature Unreliable

Manufacturing activity over the year, especially in nondurable goods, was very much a mixed bag. Weather conditions that negatively affected the employment situation early in the year will probably carry over at least through the second quarter. The major problem with the seasons is that they are never reliable. For instance, while fish and seafood processing businesses reported more employment this April, fruit and vegetable canning and preserving operations lagged last year's payroll tallies.

Boeing Bullish

On the durable goods side of manufacturing, the picture is a bit different. Aerospace was responsible for 65 percent of all new jobs in manufacturing, adding 11,700 workers over the 12-month span - an increase of almost 12 percent. On the flip-side of transportation equipment are ship and boat building, both of which are down over the year. Completion of contracts and a slowdown in consumer spending translate into fewer jobs.

When The Going Gets Tough, The Tough Go Shopping

Because the U.S. economy has been pushing up against its physical capacity, the need to expand that capacity has increased the demand for machinery. As a result, employment at Washington's machinery manufacturers has risen seven percent in the past year.

Local Logs Leaving

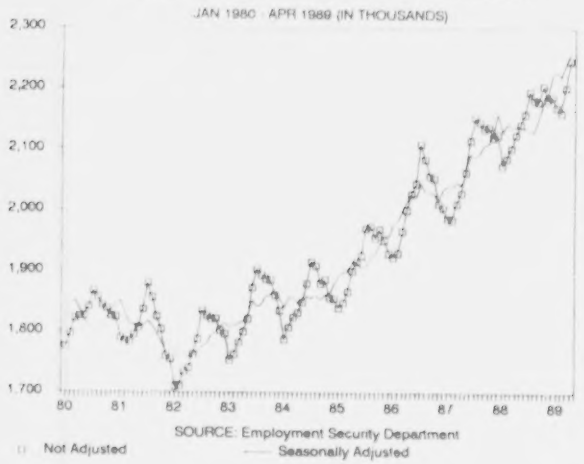
Lumber and wood products jobs are also up over the year, though even this is a mix of good and bad news. Overseas demand for Northwest logs has been so high that prices have skyrocketed. High lumber prices in conjunction with relatively high mortgage interest rates has dampened demand for new homes on the domestic markets. But because of strong foreign demand, logging operations are still going full tilt while sawmills, planning mills, millwork, veneer and plywood payrolls are actually below last year's level.

AREA TRENDS

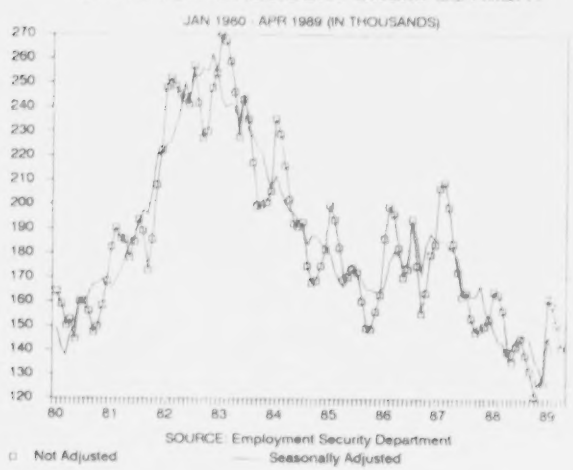
West Is Best

There is a definite economic growth bias in favor of the Puget Sound region. Since April of 1988, Western Washington resident employment grew 6.1 percent while Eastern Washington employment grew 4.2 percent. There is an even stronger bias against logging and lumber-based areas where employment grew only 2.8 percent.

STATE TOTAL RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT



STATE TOTAL RESIDENT UNEMPLOYMENT



Lumber Areas Hit With Triple Whammy

Though all regions and a great majority of the labor markets reported an improved employment situation between March and April, over the year comparisons are much more revealing. Taken in total, logging and lumber labor markets experienced an increase in total joblessness from last April. No doubt Old-Growth and Spotted Owl litigation and climbing interest rates have all played a part in these developments.

Policies Affect Apportionment

Eastern Washington labor markets have suffered a similar fate; while average unemployment declined statewide, it rose one-half a percentage point east of the mountains. As a matter of fact, 11 out of the 18 Eastern Washington labor market areas had higher jobless rates this April compared to last. Even though the Manrique decision of October 5, 1987, allowing non-citizens to collect unemployment insurance, and the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) had no affect on total state unemployment, they would affect how total unemployment is apportioned at the sub-state labor market area level. Because of the policy changes resulting from these two legal actions, agricultural areas within Washington now receive a greater share of the total unemployed.

INDUSTRY NOTES

Seafirst Finds Elbow-Room

In a much publicized move, involving 350 workers, Seattle First National Bank transferred its credit-card division from Seattle to Spokane. As of April first, the unit was in full operation. Seafirst credit-card activities cover five northwest states, involve almost one million accounts and represent close to a 40 percent market share. Part of the reason for the move was the inability to attract workers to the crowded downtown Seattle financial district. According to a Seafirst spokesman, Spokane should prove to be a more productive environment.

Billion$ and Billion$

According to Business Week magazine, Washington is home to 17 of the top 1,000 businesses in the nation. Comparisons are based on market value, the price of a share of common stock on March 17, 1989, multiplied by the number of shares outstanding. Boeing was ranked 41st with a current market value of $10.4 billion. Burlington Resources was ranked 67th with a current value of $6.58 billion. Weyerhaeuser

was ranked 96th with a market value of $5.37 billion. Relatively new McCaw Cellular was ranked 107th with a market value of $4.9 billion. Ranked first in the nation was International Business Machines with a market value of $66.3 billion.

Boeing Overtakes Self

At the end of April, Boeing reported a record 101,547 employees in Washington state. The previous record set in 1968 was 101,544 workers. Boeing's other operations in California, Tennessee, Louisiana, Kansas and elsewhere brought the total up to 159,934, over 11,000 higher than in 1968. This total does not include the workers borrowed from Lockheed.

Shipbuilding Given Shot-In-The-Yardarm

Shipbuilding and repair was given a boost with the award of a $26.7 million contract to Todd Pacific Shipyards for the overhaul of the USS Chandler, a Kidd class destroyer. The contract will support an additional 350 jobs. The overhaul will equip the ship with new anti-air-warfare fire control systems allowing it to detect and track high-angle anti-ship missiles.

Nordstrom On A Roll

Seattle-based Nordstrom stores continues its aggressive nationwide expansion program by announcing plans for 14 new stores. Among those planned will be its first store in the Mid-West at the Mall Of America in Bloomington, Minnesota. Six more are planned for the Northeast and another five for California. The new stores will cost more than $500 million over the next five years.

NATIONAL INDICATORS

Plant Capacity Close To Max

The operating rate for U.S. factories rose to 83.9 percent in April, the first increase in four months. The Federal Reserve Board was pleased with the figure as it was below the ten-year high 84.3 percent set in December. The closer the economy operates at capacity the greater the chance it will have difficulty in meeting demand. This could lead to shortages and price increases.

Six-Year Low

National housing starts fell to a six-year low in April. On a seasonally adjusted annual average basis, housing starts declined to 1.36 million from 1.39 million in March. That was the lowest it had been since December 1982, and 13.6 percent below April 1988. It appears

the Federal Reserve's attempt to slow the economy have worked, at least on this front.

Inflation?

Wholesale prices appeared to moderate in March and April after one percent jumps in both January and February. But despite the relatively modest 0.4 percent gains in March and April, wholesale prices have advanced at a nine percent annual rate this calendar year.

No Third Strike

In a turnaround from the past few months, the Index of Leading Indicators, the government's premier gauge of future economic activity, rose 0.8 percent. This tends to break the three-consecutive-month pattern that portends a recession. There is a more enlightened interpretation of the leading indicator series, however; some pundits claim that the indicators have been so high for so long that the three consecutive month decline is no longer a valid recession measure.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX*

(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1982-1984=100)

	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE Year Ending	
	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989	Apr. 1988	Apr. 1989	Mar. 1989
U.S. City Average	123.1	122.3	117.1	5.1	5.0
	July-Dec. 1988	July-Dec. 1987		July-Dec. '87 to July-Dec. '88	
Seattle*	113.8	110.3		3.2	

* The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish Counties

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Industry	April 1989 (PREL.)	March 1989 (REV.)	April 1988 (REV.)	March 1988 (REV.)	Numerical Change Mar. 1989 to Apr. 1989	Numerical Change Apr. 1988 to Apr. 1989
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	2,008.9	1,983.1	1,913.2	1,886.5	25.8	95.7
MANUFACTURING	352.6	347.4	334.9	329.6	5.2	17.7
Durable Goods	254.9	251.9	237.7	234.8	3.0	17.2
Lumber and Wood Products	42.2	41.4	41.3	40.2 3/	0.8	0.9
Furniture and Fixtures	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	0.1	0.2
Stone, Clay and Glass	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.2	0.1	0.0
Primary Metals	13.3	13.2	12.4	12.4	0.1	0.9
Aluminum	8.9	8.9	8.4	8.4	0.0	0.5
Fabricated Metals	11.2	11.0	10.5	10.3	0.2	0.7
Machinery	33.4	33.3	31.2	31.0	0.1	2.2
Machinery (Except Electrical)	19.2	19.2	18.0	17.7	0.0	1.2
Electrical Equipment	14.2	14.1	13.2	13.3	0.1	1.0
Transportation Equipment	125.5	124.0	114.2	113.3	1.5	11.3
Aerospace	110.6	109.2	98.9	98.6	1.4	11.7
Other Transp. Equipment	14.9	14.8	15.3	14.7	0.1	-0.4
Instruments and Related	11.7	11.7	11.4	11.2	0.0	0.3
Misc. Manufacturing	5.9	5.8	5.2	5.1	0.1	0.7
Nondurable Goods	97.7	95.5	97.2	94.8	2.2	0.5
Food and Kindred Products	32.7	30.9	33.0	30.7	1.8	-0.3
Canned and Preserved Foods	11.8	10.3	12.6	10.2	1.5	-0.8
Apparel and Allied Products	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.9	0.1	0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.9	16.8	16.6	16.7	0.1	0.3
Printing and Publishing	21.8	21.8	21.1	21.0	0.0	0.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	10.0	10.1	11.0	11.2	-0.1	-1.0
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.3	0.3	0.7
MINING and QUARRYING	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	0.1	0.2
CONSTRUCTION	98.9	95.1	90.8	87.2	3.8	8.1
TRANSP.,COMM. and UTIL.	104.1	103.3	99.1	98.8	0.8	5.0
WHOLESALE and RETAIL TRADE	488.7	479.8	463.6	457.6 3/	8.9	25.1
Wholesale Trade	118.8	117.0	113.6	111.5	1.8	5.2
Retail Trade	369.9	362.8	350.0	346.1 3/	7.1	19.9
FIN. INS. and REAL ESTATE	112.9	112.1	108.5	107.8	0.8	4.4
SERVICES	466.3	460.9	441.3	433.7	5.4	25.0
Health Services	137.4	137.0	132.8	132.1	0.4	4.6
GOVERNMENT	381.9	381.1	371.7	368.6	0.8	10.2
Federal	71.7	71.5	71.2	70.1	0.2	0.5
State and Local	310.2	309.6	300.5	298.5	0.6	9.7
Education	168.3	168.9	163.5	163.6	-0.6	4.8
WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

3/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

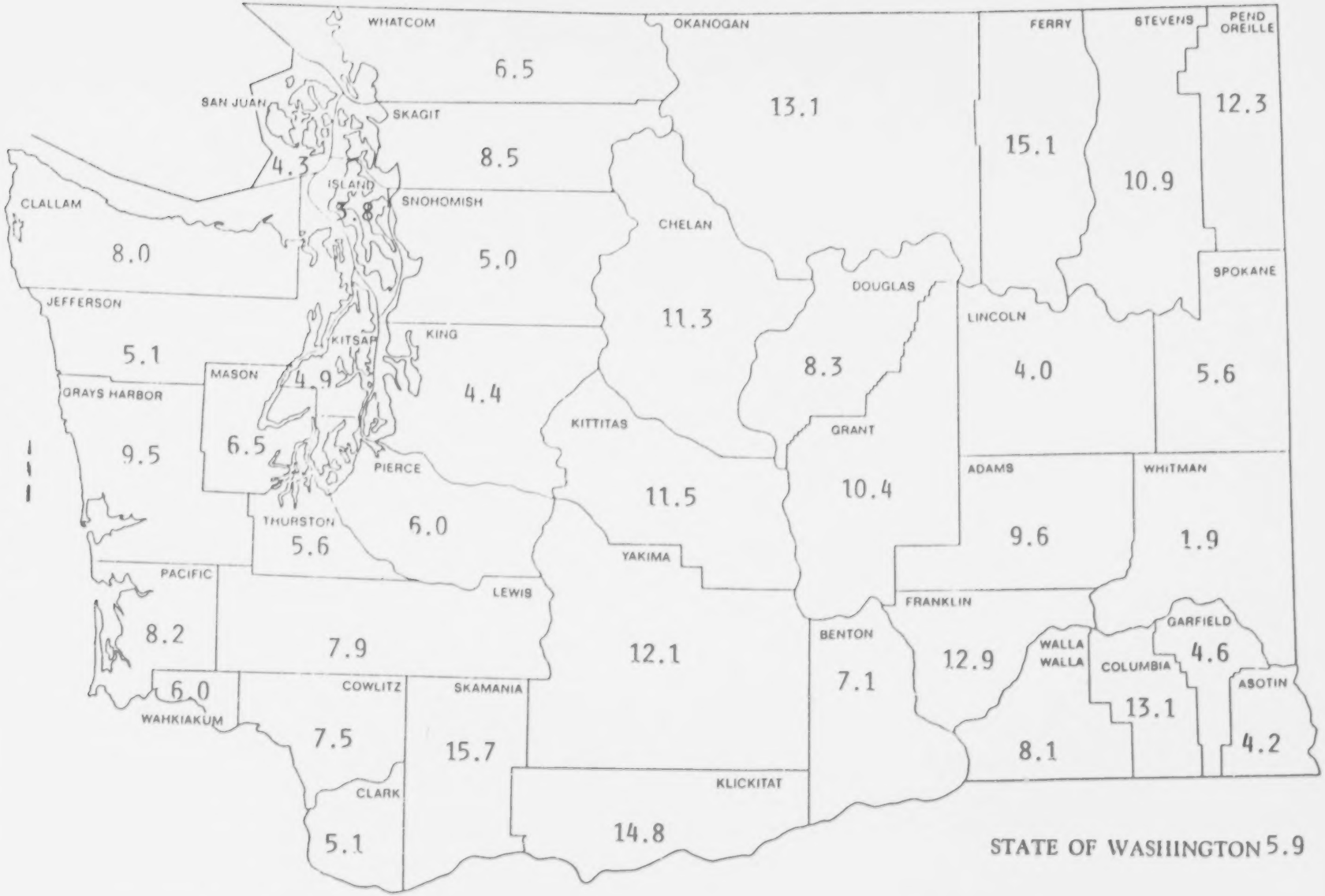
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

DATE 5/31/89
Benchmark: 1988

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	APRIL 1989 PRELIMINARY 1/				MARCH 1989 REVISED 1/				APRIL 1988 REVISED 1/			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,389,500	2,248,200	141,300	5.9	2,354,800	2,203,500	151,300	6.4	2,266,100	2,126,300	139,800	6.2
Bellingham MSA	60,000	56,100	3,900	6.5	59,600	55,100	4,500	7.6	59,200	54,800	4,400	7.4
Bremerton MSA	77,300	73,500	3,800	4.9	77,300	73,300	4,000	5.2	75,700	71,500	4,200	5.5
Olympia MSA	79,100	74,700	4,400	5.6	78,600	73,800	4,800	6.1	74,400	69,900	4,500	6.0
Seattle PMSA	1,077,000	1,028,600	48,400	4.5	1,063,900	1,014,400	49,500	4.7	1,006,900	957,100	49,800	4.9
King County 2/	851,700	814,500	37,200	4.4	840,900	803,200	37,700	4.5	796,000	757,900	38,100	4.8
Snohomish County 2/	225,400	214,200	11,200	5.0	223,000	211,200	11,800	5.3	211,000	199,300	11,700	5.5
Spokane MSA	172,400	162,800	9,600	5.6	170,000	159,500	10,500	6.2	163,800	154,100	9,700	5.9
Tacoma PMSA	252,600	237,400	15,200	6.0	250,900	234,900	16,000	6.4	240,700	225,200	15,500	6.4
Tri-Cities MSA	68,200	62,400	5,800	8.5	65,200	59,400	5,800	8.9	67,600	62,200	5,400	8.0
Benton County 2/	51,900	48,200	3,700	7.1	49,700	45,900	3,800	7.6	52,000	48,000	4,000	7.7
Franklin County 2/	16,300	14,200	2,100	12.9	15,500	13,500	2,000	12.9	15,400	14,100	1,300	8.4
Vancouver PMSA	118,800	112,800	6,000	5.1	118,000	111,400	6,600	5.6	113,300	107,000	6,300	5.6
Yakima MSA	94,900	83,400	11,500	12.1	89,000	76,400	12,600	14.2	91,000	81,500	9,500	10.4
Adams	6,700	6,060	640	9.6	6,450	5,740	710	11.0	6,010	5,400	610	10.1
Asotin	9,680	9,270	410	4.2	9,390	8,910	480	5.1	9,270	8,740	530	5.7
Clallam	22,490	20,690	1,800	8.0	22,330	20,240	2,090	9.4	22,700	21,000	1,700	7.5
Columbia	1,980	1,720	260	13.1	1,760	1,380	380	21.6	2,870	2,630	240	8.4
Cowlitz	36,170	33,460	2,710	7.5	35,610	32,690	2,920	8.2	35,400	32,890	2,510	7.1
Ferry	2,850	2,420	430	15.1	2,770	2,320	450	16.2	2,730	2,380	350	12.8
Garfield	1,080	1,030	50	4.6	1,040	980	60	5.8	960	930	30	3.1
Grant	24,790	22,210	2,580	10.4	23,170	20,730	2,440	10.5	23,390	21,290	2,100	9.0
Grays Harbor	25,220	22,830	2,390	9.5	24,990	22,290	2,700	10.8	25,500	23,300	2,200	8.6
Island	19,940	19,180	760	3.8	19,650	18,810	840	4.3	18,710	17,780	930	5.0
Jefferson	8,260	7,840	420	5.1	8,200	7,700	500	6.1	7,930	7,480	450	5.7
Kittitas	11,750	10,400	1,350	11.5	11,950	10,490	1,460	12.2	11,290	9,980	1,310	11.6
Klickitat	7,850	6,690	1,160	14.8	7,820	6,330	1,490	19.1	7,430	6,370	1,060	14.3
Lewis	25,180	23,180	2,000	7.9	25,160	22,800	2,360	9.4	24,190	22,260	1,930	8.0
Lincoln	4,280	4,110	170	4.0	4,230	4,000	230	5.4	4,050	3,860	190	4.7
Mason	14,600	13,650	950	6.5	14,500	13,440	1,060	7.3	12,810	11,890	920	7.2
Okanogan	15,780	13,710	2,070	13.1	16,050	13,560	2,490	15.5	15,020	13,130	1,890	12.6
Pacific	7,460	6,850	610	8.2	7,260	6,630	630	8.7	7,130	6,600	530	7.4
Pend Oreille	3,500	3,070	430	12.3	3,440	2,970	470	13.7	3,120	2,630	490	15.7
San Juan	5,170	4,950	220	4.3	4,860	4,560	300	6.2	5,110	4,880	230	4.5
Skagit	33,000	30,190	2,810	8.5	32,910	29,750	3,160	9.6	33,530	30,340	3,190	9.5
Skamania	2,870	2,420	450	15.7	2,630	1,990	640	24.3	2,260	1,910	350	15.5
Stevens	12,330	10,990	1,340	10.9	12,200	10,740	1,460	12.0	11,450	10,300	1,150	10.0
Wahkiakum	1,160	1,090	70	6.0	1,170	1,100	70	6.0	1,200	1,120	80	6.7
Walla Walla	25,730	23,640	2,090	8.1	24,330	21,910	2,420	9.9	23,760	22,190	1,570	6.6
Wenatchee Labor Area	39,840	35,730	4,110	10.3	39,500	34,730	4,770	12.1	37,440	34,010	3,430	9.2
Chelan County 2/	26,970	23,930	3,040	11.3	26,810	23,260	3,550	13.2	25,490	22,780	2,710	10.6
Douglas County 2/	12,870	11,800	1,070	8.3	12,700	11,470	1,230	9.7	11,960	11,240	720	6.0
Whitman	19,390	19,020	370	1.9	19,040	18,590	450	2.4	18,310	17,830	480	2.6

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding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FERRY
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STEVENS
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PEND OREILLE
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SAN JUAN
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SKAGIT
8.5
ISLAND
3.8
SNOHOMISH
5.0
CLALLAM
8.0
CHELAN
11.3
DOUGLAS
8.3
LINCOLN
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KING
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MASON
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GRAYS HARBOR
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KITTITAS
11.5
GRANT
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ADAMS
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WHITMAN
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PIERCE
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THURSTON
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ASOTIN
4.2
PACIFIC
8.2
LEWIS
7.9
6.0
WAHKIAKUM
COWLITZ
7.5
SKAMANIA
15.7
CLARK
5.1
KLICKITAT
14.8
STATE OF WASHINGTON 5.9

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF

NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Preliminary April Production Workers/ Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Apr 89	Mar 89	Apr 88	Apr 89	Mar 89	Apr 88	Apr 89	Mar 89	Apr 88
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*	211,310	$505.90	$504.29	$470.42	40.7	40.8	39.9	$12.43	$12.36	$11.79
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	35,461	$472.40	$436.15	$443.09	40.9	38.7	40.8	$11.55	$11.27	$10.86
Primary Metal Industries	10,280	$537.93	$550.31	$536.98	41.7	43.4	43.2	$12.90	$12.68	$12.43
Fabricated Metal Products	8,972	$490.95	$485.75	$444.77	41.5	41.2	39.5	$11.83	$11.79	$11.26
Machinery	21,904	$379.61	$381.42	$376.75	38.5	39.2	39.7	$9.86	$9.73	$9.49
Food and Kindred Products	24,015	$349.15	$366.05	$320.16	35.7	36.9	34.8	$9.78	$9.92	$9.20
Chemical and Allied Products	5,118	$672.40	$619.37	$614.23	40.9	39.4	38.9	$16.44	$15.72	$15.79
Transportation Equipment	59,034	$645.36	$650.60	$594.58	44.6	44.9	42.5	$14.47	$14.49	$13.99
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	70,961	$612.36	$614.25	$597.18	37.8	37.5	37.0	$16.20	$16.38	$16.14
Wholesale and Retail Trade (does not include eating and drinking establishments)	299,698	$334.77	$317.13	$304.32	34.3	33.0	32.0	$9.76	$9.61	$9.51

* Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not exactly reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

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